

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

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LADIES RISK AND WOOLLEN DRESSES AND  
SHAWLS dyed and cleaned to a superior manner.

Sundries Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

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**SCALES**

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AND DEALERS IN

**Metals.**

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199 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO

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1863. DRY GOODS.

**Stepie and Fancy.**

FOR THE SPRING.

(Successors to Harmon, Alton & Co.)

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We offer to the trade a large and well selected

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**COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,**

**PRINTS,**

**COTTONADES.**

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

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AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

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Bonnets dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

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CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCCLAIN.

88 Dearborn St., and 123 S. Clark St.,  
Chicago.

RE-ESTABLISHED 1864.

GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or  
cleaned with readiness and dispatch.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL DRESSES AND  
SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & MCCLAIN.

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STANDARD

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER

PRESSERS, &c.

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.

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Joseph F Willard, plff, agst Elizabeth A Plimpton and  
Charles O Plimpton, def'ts.  
TM insurance and by virtue of a judgment of said

**THE 18A DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**

by virtue of said judgment. Dated December 14th 1862.

WILLIAM MERRILL, Plf., vs. COMPTON, Defs.

CLAUDE COBBET-JURY COURT.

James H. Knowlton, Moses B. Tracy, and K. S. Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff, and the State of A. S. Wood, Attorney for Defendant, the State of A. S. Wood, Elizabeth M. Wood, Lydia M. Wood, Emily A. Wood, Abigail M. Wood, Kate L. Allen, and William M. Merrill, Plaintiffs, vs. Compton, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the said court, do hereby certify that the said judgment was rendered in the above action, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1862, in said court, and that the public sale of the said premises, which will sell for the sum of \$1000, was made on the said court, on the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, at two o'clock P. M., all of and of certain place or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville, in said county, and in said State of Wisconsin.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

W Lawrence, the poor man twenty chains to land on  
the north side of the Tortle Creek, thence east  
to the center of Tortle Creek, thence south  
to the center of Tortle Creek to the place of beginning,  
containing 200 acres, more or less, and the same  
more or less, excepting therefrom a small lot here-  
fore conveyed to the school districts for school purposes  
and a half section of the same, the balance of the same  
section to-wit: eight, its township, two north, its  
range east; and also forty-five acres in the place of  
beginning, and also the same, excepting therefrom  
number two north, of said range fourteen east, and  
described as follows, to-wit: commencing forty-five  
acres in the place of beginning, and also the same,  
southwest quarter of said section, thence south 85°  
one hundred and fifteen rods to a stake, thence no  
half section of the same, the balance of the same  
80° east one hundred and fifteen rods, thence south  
sixty-two rods and fifteen links to the place of  
beginning, and also the same, excepting therefrom  
necessary to satisfy the amount due to said judgment  
and expenses of said suit, as may be sold separately  
with the same, to-wit: to parties named in the  
January 21st, 1863. Sheriff of Rock County, WI.

HENNEY, CLAYSON & JONES  
attorneys  
Plaintiff's Attorneys

OREGON COURT FOR BOOK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin to WILLIAM S MURRAY, County

[illegible]

described said estate, namely: all that tract  
 or parcel of land situate in the city of Janesville  
 in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and  
 situated along the north half of lot 5 east half  
 and seventy-three in the north half of lot 5 east  
 half and seventy-three in the north half of lot 5  
 east half of section 16, township 36 north and  
 range 10 east of the 3rd P. M. containing more  
 or less than the expected area of 2.60 acres  
 more or less. H. A. O. JENSEN, Plaintiff.  
 vs. BROWN, PATTER & BAILEY, PIPER'S AGEN. JAMES

**Sherrill's Sale.**  
 IN CLINTON COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY, WIS.  
 George H. Murray, agent for R. Kendall, vs. H.

In pursuance and virtue of a judgment of the  
 Circuit Court of the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin,  
 in and against the above parties, do I, the undersigned,  
 Sheriff of said county, offer for sale at public  
 auction, on the 1st day of March, 1906, at 10 o'clock  
 in the forenoon, at the Court House in the city of Janesville,  
 in the front door of the post office, in the city of Janesville,  
 Rock County, Wis., on

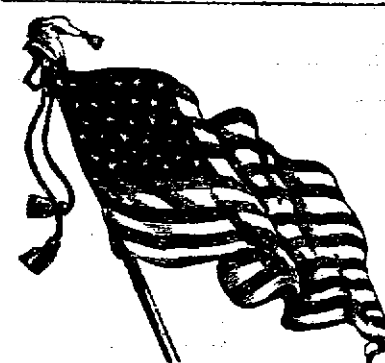
**THE 1st DAY OF MARCH, 1906.**  
 at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following  
 described real estate, to-wit: all that tract or parcel  
 of land situate and being in the city of Beloit,  
 county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and  
 situated along the north half of lot 5 east half  
 of lot 5 No. 10 (in block twenty-six (26), in

city (monthly) image  
survey of the same. Dated December 27th, 1922.  
U. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County,  
Chas. G. Williams, Plaintiff's Attorney, defendant.

**Instructions for Field Artillery**  
Foreale. [na3247] M. J. DUNBORN

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican City Ticket.

For Mayor,  
**Robert B. Treat.**  
For Clerk,  
**George H. Williston.**  
For Treasurer,  
**S. Foord, Jr.**  
For Police Justice,  
**Samford A. Hudson.**  
For Justice of the Peace,  
**H. A. Patterson.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**Charles R. Gibbs.**

## Republican Ward Nominations.

## First Ward.

For Alderman,  
**WILLIAM B. STRONG.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**O. J. DEARBORN.**  
For Constable,  
**J. W. PLATO.**

## Second Ward.

For Alderman,  
**S. C. BURNHAM.**  
For Constable,  
**A. W. PARKER.**

## Third Ward.

For Alderman,  
**J. C. FREDENDALL.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**S. W. SMITH.**  
For Constable,  
**A. E. DOUGLASS.**

## Fourth Ward.

For Alderman,  
**JOHN G. ORCUTT.**  
For Constable,  
**W. M. A. EAGER.**

## Removal of Charleston.

It is reported, through rebel sources, that Charleston has been attacked and captured. Considerable faith is placed in the rumor at Washington and Fort Monroe. If it is true, woe to us, let us not anticipate.

## The Hopes for Poland Ended.

The Polish revolution has ended. So say the dispatches this afternoon. We presume the army has been defeated and dispersed.

## Those Who Vote are Liable to Consequence.

One of the excellent decisions of the supreme court of this state, recently announced, is that all who vote, whether native or adopted citizens, are liable to conscription. A foreigner who has taken out his first papers, and votes on them, comes under the rule established by this decision, which is the same as that made by the State Department at Washington a year ago.

## The Enemy are Active.

There never was a more active and unscrupulous effort made to carry this city than the copperhead democracy are now making. Nothing in the way of labor, fraud or deception will be omitted. Any kind of a story, or any kind of a promise that will effect a vote will be told or made. Any kind of a lie or misrepresentation that will produce dissatisfaction with a republican candidate will be industriously circulated. Money will be freely spent for the basest uses. An extra from the Monitor office will be issued filled with falsehoods and slanderous imputations.

Of course, where such efforts are made, is a strong motive and a cherished object. The object is two-fold: The democracy desire generally to obtain the control of the city to use its organization for the benefit of the party, and especially to elect the particular ticket now in nomination. This ticket is made up of the leading copperheads in the party, it is thoroughly imbued with the anti-war feeling of that portion of the party, and they want to send abroad the news of their success in the republican city of Janesville as an evidence of a change in public sentiment in favor of peace measures to settle the war.

The question with every friend of the government and every earnest supporter of the war is shall those objects be accomplished, and these wishes gratified? The only way to thwart them is to WORK and VOTE for the republican ticket. We might expend a column of room in appeals to loyal men, and in illustration of the evil effects of a copperhead triumph; but the whole matter would result in the facts and conclusions we have briefly stated.

## LET EVERY LOYAL MAN DO HIS FULL DUTY.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—A bill has been introduced in the N. Y. state senate which provides that the supreme court, upon the joint application of the husband and wife, may, by a sentence of nullity, declare void their marriage contract, where they shall have, after marriage, resided two years in that state, and shall be without joint issue, and shall have made a definite and conclusive agreement, in writing, for perpetual separation, and after such decree by the court, either party may at liberty again to marry. This bill also provides for dissolving the marriage contract for "incompatibility of temperament," &c.

Correspondence of the Gazette.  
The First Prisoners from the 82d Regt.  
Rebels, and Return to  
Annapolis.

COLLEGE GREEN BARRACKS,  
ANAPOLIS, MD., April 24, 1863.  
Messrs. Editors: I know that your readers must be well posted in relation to the "foraging expedition" which left Franklin, Tenn., on March 4th, and of which the 22d Wisconsin formed a part, but I presume that a short history of our further adventures might prove interesting, although, I cannot do the subject full justice.

We fought as long as we could, and finally were forced to surrender. I have since seen a rebel account of the battle, in which credit is given to us for fighting desperately and repulsing them several times. Mention is made in the same letter of five or six brigades that were actively engaged against us. They greatly under estimate their loss, however. An intelligent rebel officer who was in the fight stated that their loss in killed and wounded was at least 700.

Immediately after the fight those who were able to walk were marched to Columbia, ferried across the river, and quartered in vacant stores, after marching until one o'clock at night. Seven companies of the 4th Mississippi mounted infantry were detailed as our guard. They used us well; in fact, I have often seen them divide their own scanty rations of corn "dodger" and bacon with our hungry men, even when they did not know when or where they would draw more.

March 6th.—Marched five miles; drew for three days' rations some raw bacon and twelve small and very hard crackers per man—some companies not even getting as many. Bivouacked for the night, sleeping on the ground with our feet to the fire. Our guards have no tents and fare no better than we.

March 7th.—Halted at Lewisburg and were quartered for the night in the "Institute," a large, poorly built, unfinished building, originally designed for a school building. Eight miles of the road to-day was a dirt road, and by all odds the worst I ever saw in my soldiering experience. Parched corn is already a delicacy with us.

March 8th.—Marched to-day 21 miles, arriving at Shelbyville in the evening. After a little delay we were duly paroled not to take up arms against the Confederate States, nor do garrison or camp duties, until properly exchanged. Our regiment has here but twelve officers and one hundred and thirty-eight men. Slept in a building once used as a hotel.

March 9th.—Being nearly half starved, the men commenced selling watches, pocket knives, &c., at extravagant prices, and buying eatables at prices equally as great. Very small pieces of the "turnover" species, sold at \$1 each; very small pieces of cake, \$1; a piece of corn "dodger" and bacon, \$1, &c. One man spent \$15 for a breakfast, and then declared his hunger unappeased. Drew rations late in the afternoon, corn "dodger" and raw bacon. Marched out eight miles and slept out of doors.

March 10th.—About two o'clock in the morning it commenced raining, and with only a short stop, kept it up all day. Marched to Tullahoma, ten miles, over an awful road, fording on the way several small creeks, and frequently marching for days in mud and water knee deep. Although the rain was still falling, we were furnished no place to sleep, but with a very small supply of wood were exposed to the storm all night. The ground on which we stood was covered with mud and water; no chance to lie down or walk around. With no cooking utensils, save our tin cups and plates, we were furnished with raw meal and bacon, and expected to cook for ourselves. Thoroughly chilled from wading in cold water, and completely saturated with rain, which was still falling, we passed a most wretched night; may I never spend such another.

March 11th.—This morning agreeably to an order from Gen. Bragg, our overcoats were taken from us, before we were fairly dry. Our officers fared no better than we. Were crowded into two cars, and rode to Chattanooga. Slept in a large building.

March 12th.—All we eat now, save what we buy, is "mush," made in our tin cups. The Chattanooga "Rebel," in speaking of the "Yankee prisoners," paid us the compliment of saying: "The Wisconsin men, particularly, are very fierce in their devotion to the government." Drew rations of hard bread and bacon, took the cars and started again.

March 13th.—Reached Knoxville early in the morning, and left the cars. During the afternoon a train was made up, and the other regiments sent on. We were forced to bivouac for the night again, and as we are without overcoats, blankets or rubbers, it is not the most pleasant thing in the world.

March 14th.—As there is now only one regiment, we rode in passenger cars to-day. On reaching Bristol, we left the cars and slept out of doors again, for variety's sake, perhaps.

March 15th.—In the evening it commenced to rain, and after much exertion on the part of our officers we were allowed the privilege of crowding into a train of box cars which stood empty on the track. Started during night, after drawing rations.

March 16th.—Are now in the "Old Dominion." Thus far the country, in comparison with Wisconsin, will stand a very poor show.

March 17th.—Reached Lynchburg late in the afternoon. Marched about a mile out of the city, entered a fair ground where we were turned loose into cattle stalls, like so many mules.

March 18th.—Drew rations; three crackers a day and a small portion of fat bacon. Sixty more prisoners from our brigade came up to-day, of whom only three belonged to our regiment.

March 19th.—Crowded into cattle cars and started for Richmond. A driving snow storm commenced and during the night the train came to a stop on account of the snow on the track.

March 20th.—Laid all day out of sight of a station, unable to proceed on account of the storm. Finally another engine was brought up and we went "on to Richmond."

Stood in the pelting storm about an hour and were finally incarcerated in the "Libby Prison" and right glad were we to get under shelter.

Here our prison life commenced. In company with a portion of the 83d Indiana we occupied a room on the second floor about 40 by 80, possibly longer. We were under command of a "sergeant of the door" appointed by our jailors. Our daily life while in prison was very monotonous.

First in the morning came fumigation, an old darkey bringing in a kettle filled with coals and shreds of leather. "Here's your good smoke; good for de small-pox!" Next came a "roll call," when we were formed in four ranks and counted. About ten came breakfast, one-fourth of a loaf of bread and a pint of soup constituting a ration. Supper came about four and was the same. Sometimes meat was furnished in lieu of soup, a small piece to each man. The bread was good, the soups passable, and meat generally tainted. The rations were totally inadequate to the wants of an ordinarily hearty eater, and the men were constantly hungry, desiring and needing fully as much more. At last, after being confined eleven days, which seemed as so many weeks, we were ordered out early in the morning of the first of April, and half suspicious of an "April fool" sell, were marched to the depot. We entered a left Richmond in the night. It was undoubtedly policy to have us do so, as we could see none of the fortifications erected to defend the city. At all events it saved us the customary inspection from the crowds who would commonly gather at every large place to quiz, question and argue with the "Yankees." On reaching City Point we embarked on board the U. S. flag of true boat "Metamora" and were once more free men and under the protection of the glorious "stars and stripes" instead of the various nondescript rags which had been fluttering above our heads for a month past. Our officers are still in the "Libby" but entertain sanguine hopes of a speedy exchange.

We expect to be sent west in a day or two and hope to reach our respective states; at present we are very busily engaged in drawing new clothes, our old ones never having been changed or washed during the time we were prisoners. The rations we now draw are sufficient to satisfy our hunger and we are content.

Our brigade has been unfortunate, but I sincerely believe that every man wishes for a speedy exchange, and once more to try conclusions with the rebels with our guns in our hands, hoping for "better luck next time."

CLARENCE W. BAKER.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
Noble Sentiments of the Wisconsin  
Regiment in the Army of  
the Potomac.

Our Seventh Wisconsin Vol.,  
Near Ball's Bluff, Virginia, April 4, 1863.  
Messrs. Editors:—Variation on the Rap-  
pahannock, is, for the most part, atmos-  
pherical. Each spring like day is succeeded  
by one of snow and rain. Preparations  
for a movement are still active—extra baggage being disposed of, pack mules provided, &c. Another expedition down the river has furnished more contrabands, and a large supply of grain.

In answer to inquiries concerning the general condition and sentiment of the army, and for the satisfaction of the friends of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, I forward you a copy of the unanimous action of the officers and men of this entire brigade.

If it be your pleasure to publish, please add such notice as may suggest.

Most Respectfully,  
E. F. SPAULDING,  
Asst. Surgeon 7th Wis. Vol.

WHEREAS, Certain evil-minded persons in the army and at home have circulated base and slanderous reports concerning the army of the Potomac, it is with pain and regret we have noticed the unfounded but too universal belief of the demoralization of this army—a report put in circulation by a set of northern traitors to justify their own wicked designs, laying to our charge the imputation that we are in favor of peace on any terms.

For the purpose of refuting so base a slander, alike insulting to our character as soldiers and citizens, we, members of the 4th brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, do therefore resolve:

1. That we denounce all such reports and allegations, and declare most emphatically that there are no men to be found in our ranks who would not blush at a dishonorable and inglorious peace, or would rather sacrifice their all for the maintenance of our constitution, the integrity of our country, and the crushing out of this rebellion.

2. That wearying and toilsome as the profession of a soldier may be, and as much as we may long for the society of our families and the endearments of home, we feel it our duty to carry on this war to the bitter end; and whatever the consequences to ourselves may be, the army of the Potomac will be true to its flag, and does not desire peace until the last rebel has vanished from our soil.

3. We warn our friends at home to beware of the traitors in their own midst—"wolves in sheep's clothing"—and never to forget that the first duty of a good citizen and a true patriot, is the maintenance of his rightful government, and submission of all little, personal, political, or social interests to the great common cause. The blood of thousands of our friends and comrades already sacrificed upon the altar of our country, cries aloud to you to follow cheerfully their glorious example, and to fill the thinned ranks of an army which will never submit to an inglorious peace.

4. It is our sincere belief that the safety of the country lies in rallying around the government in a hearty co-operation of all the branches of civil life in a vigorous prosecution of this war; the stern resolution to fight until the last rebel in arms is subdued, and the "Stars and Stripes" are again

floating over every inch of the territory belonging to the United States. We invite our friends at home and abroad to join with us in the motto: "The flag of our country; death to traitors, south or north, east or west."

5. We fully endorse the spirit of the last congressional militia law, and are in favor of enforcing it throughout all the states and parts of states now under the control of our government. The grumblers and fault-finders at home, the heroes of the quill, and the thundering public orators, after having seen the fruitlessness of their attempt to crush this rebellion with their long-range guns, may yet have the opportunity to show their metal, to correct error, and to prove their so oft-repeated and pledged devotion to the country, by shouldering the musket and joining their brothers in arms. Let it be truly understood that in this present struggle no neutrality can exist, and that they must either "fight, pay or emigrate."

6. That we recognize in the present administration the government de facto, and cheerfully endorse it, or any subsequent one, in all acts or measures having for their object a vigorous prosecution of the war and the effectual crushing out of this rebellion.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, April 4.  
Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.—Our news from below this morning fully confirms my report of yesterday, that all the several expeditions were returning to Young's Point. That down the Yazoo Pass had not reached the Mississippi yet, but it doubtless will as soon as practicable.

The steamer Lebanon arrived from Greenwood this morning. Her guards are nearly all torn away, and her upper works generally are much damaged. There is a large hole in her smoke-stack, made by the limb of a tree.

Tugs pass in and out of Lake Providence, but the current is yet too strong for transports.

Buffalo gnats are said to be killing army horses by hundreds.

The Memphis Bulletin says that our guns opposite Vicksburg had silenced the rebel battery that threw shells into the canal, but the statements of that paper must be received with caution.

It also speaks of a new route to Haines' Bluff. I prefer to wait and see before making any more promises.

There is another scare at Columbus and Hickman. Rebels are said to be between the latter place and Union City. We think this kind of business ought to be "played out."

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 3.  
Last night the steamers Eclipse and Lizzie Martin were fired into, below, in the Cumberland. Both escaped. Several more boats are below. The gunboat St. Clair, which engaged the enemy, was crippled, but was repaired to-day at Donelson. The Glasgow arrived this evening. She was fired into at Harpeth Shoals. The pilot and several of the crew were slightly wounded.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.  
The Democratic correspondent says: "The rebels under Van Dorn are attempting to flank Rosecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Paducah. It is thought that Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery, and that the movement is aimed against Kentucky."

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 3.  
It is rumored that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee above Florence, to connect the rebel armies of Kentucky and Mississippi.

Rosecrans has approved the sentence of the deserters in Ford and Palmer's divisions.

Col. Lowe, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the enemy are apparently in force.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 6.  
The Herald's Washington dispatch says that a report has reached here by way of Frederickburg, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by our fleet, and attacked by our land forces, on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the federal under Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont. This report is fully credited by prominent officers of the government who are in possession of the facts in relation to the contemplated attack on Charleston, which it is not yet prudent to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess information are confident that our sailors and soldiers will celebrate the summer anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city of Charleston. Restrictions upon the publication in southern papers are so stringent that it is not expected to find much in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be no longer concealed; but the reports which have arrived here are definite and positive, and have been verified by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4th.  
The Richmond Dispatch says that the enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island, South Carolina. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishing is already going on between ours and the enemy's pickets.

Our pickets are driven in and the enemy are advancing. Gen. Haywood has ordered all women children, and non-combatants removed from Adams Run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook Island.

NEW YORK, April 6th.  
Information has been received contradicting positively the reported preparations of the rebels to evacuate Richmond. These reports, based upon movements of troops and materials sent from Richmond to strengthen the defenses at other points of the Confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defenses at Chattanooga, as the place for a last grand rally in case of being compelled to retire from the borders.

WASHINGTON, April 5.  
Times special.—The city is nervous to-night over news derived from rebel sources that Charleston has fallen; that our attack commenced Friday, and was overwhelmingly successful.

A flag of truce came to Falmouth this morning. Newspapers smuggled under it make no mention of the fall of Charleston, or of its salvation.

Gen. Lee, with considerable force, is in the Shenandoah Valley. Prisoners captured by our troops have been found with papers bearing his signature. Fitzhugh Lee is in the neighborhood of Culpepper with his cavalry.

The President's proclamation has caused the return of 1500 deserters daily to their regiments. Thus far so impediments have

been thrown in the way of enforcing the law, notwithstanding the time laid down in the proclamation for the time for the return has expired, the government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

The committee on the conduct of the war urged the President yesterday to issue letters of marque. The subject was the occasion of the protracted cabinet meeting afterwards, in which department heads were as positively opposed to the measure as others were in favor of it. The conclusion was deferred.

A notorious secessionist, named General Williamson, formerly attorney-general of Maryland, was arrested yesterday by order of Judge Advocate Taster, while enroute from Canada to Richmond. On searching his baggage, letters were found showing conclusively that he was in correspondence with the rebels, and involving prominent parties in New York and Baltimore. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.  
Lake Pepin is open. The Mississippi river is navigable to St. Paul. The steamer Keokuk through.

NEW YORK, April 6.  
Steamer City of Cork, Liverpool 21st and Queenstown 23d, has arrived here. The Times City article says: "The demand for money is very active owing to the rebel loan which closed 4th April. Subscriptions at all cities amounted to about 15,000,000 pounds."

The Times considers the Polish struggle virtually ended; and thinks the allied powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have what was guaranteed by the treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, says it is rumored that besides the amnesty, the Cesar telegraphed Napoleon he would give Poland a liberal constitution. Langevitz has been conveyed to the fortress of Craze.

Liverpool advices to the 23d say that cotton is steady. Consols 92½-93.

Fourteen exchanged federal officers, captured at Hartsville, Tenn., last December, arrived to-day.

The Charleston Courier gives the same account of the landing of our troops at Seabrook, &c., as telegraphed in specials this morning, but nothing about the capture of the city. The Courier says the steamer Natchez burned at Castleman's, on the Yazoo, she had 1300 of cotton, and was one of the best steamers in the southern confederacy. Loss heavy.

HEADQUARTERS AT FALMOUTH, April 5.

The snow storm last night was very severe. The roads are in a horrible condition. New York, April 6.

Stocks irregular. Gold closes better than at opening; 51½. Flour, 56½c lower; 6.90a7.00 for extra state; 7.25a7.45 for B. H. Ohio. Wheat dull, nominal—10.00c. No. 1 spring winter receipts, 1.15; 10.00c. No. 2, 1.14; 2.00c. No. 1 April receipts, 1.18; No. 2 delivered at 1.10. Gold in consequence of the reported fall of Charleston is unsettled and lower, buying at \$140. \$145. New York noon dispatches at \$151.

NEW YORK, April 6.  
Dispatches from Fort Monroe state that Charleston papers had received. They acknowledge that an attack on that city had been commenced, but don't indicate either success or repulse. It is fair to suppose if the latter, they would have announced it in most glowing terms. It is generally believed in official quarters that no reverse has been sustained, and there is the best reason to believe that news will soon be received of the capture of Charleston.

MILWAUKEE, April 6th.  
Flour no transactions; prices nominal, 10c½ lower. Wheat 2c½ lower; sales 10.00c. No. 1 spring winter receipts, 1.15; 10.00c. No. 2, 1.14; 2.00c. No. 1 April receipts, 1.18; No. 2 delivered at 1.10. Gold in consequence of the reported fall of Charleston is unsettled and lower, buying at \$140. \$145. New York noon dispatches at \$151.

## River Street.

Last spring Mr. Winans ran on the issue of repairing River street, and was liberal in his promises to aid the property-holders in it. He has served a year in the council, and done nothing for the street. This spring he is promising the same thing, and trying to get republicans interested in the street to vote for him. How long does he mean to ride that horse? Does a year's failure to keep his old promises strengthen confidence in his new ones? Mr. Winans cares more for his own election as a political success and indorsement than for all the streets and citizens of the ward put to gether.

For the Daily Gazette.  
The Loyal Men of Johnston.

The unconditional Union men of Johnston met in caucus on the 4th inst., and made choice of men for town officers that will, we think, stand fire if necessary.

Please publish the following preamble and resolutions, as they express the sentiments of the Union men of our town: WHEREAS, The one work of the nation is to crush the rebellion, and whereas, it can be accomplished through the government only; therefore

Resolved, That democrats, republicans, abolitionists—men of all parties, and men of no parties—should stand by the government, and sympathize with it under its embarrassments, and bear its burdens, and be grateful for its fidelity; and whilst quick to commend its wise measures, should never criticize its mistakes but in the spirit of patriotism, instead of party, and to make the government stronger instead of weaker, and the enemy weaker instead of stronger.

Resolved, That the administration, for the time being, is the only representative of the Union, and it is its duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every citizen to give such representative the support necessary for its perpetuity; that the legitimate tendency of the withdrawal of such support is to anarchy and confusion, especially in time of war, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That it is just as necessary to stay up the hands of the government that it may prevail, as it was of Moses when fighting against Amalek; as when they are stayed up the cause of right, of justice, of good government will prevail, and when not, the enemy will.

Resolved, That whereas there is no middle ground between right and wrong, so those that are not for the government are against it, and those that are not against the south are for it. There can be no neutrality attaching to any American citizen.

O. A. GIFFORD, Ch'n.

A. A. KIRK, Sec'y.  
Johnstown, April 6th, 1862.

Twenty-fourth Reg.—Major Theodore S. West as lieutenant colonel, vice Elbbard, resigned.

WANTED  
By McKay & Bro, Chicago and Northwestern Railway.  
POLISH Tailors and Vestmen Fitting at  
McKAY & BRO  
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

## Bills not approved by the Governor.

The following bills, which passed both Houses of the Legislature, have failed to receive the Executive approval:

To change the name of Nellie Gordon to Nellie Partin, and make her the heir-at-law of Alva and Rebecca Partin.  
To amend chapter 170 of private and local laws of 1854, amending charter of Deperre Co.

To legalize a State road from Eau Claire to Menomonie, and discontinue part of the State road from Prescott to Eau Claire.

For the construction of a sewer in the 5th Ward of Milwaukee.

To authorize the removal of the dead from certain lands in Spring Valley, Rock County.

To authorize Eugene W. Sprague, a minor, to transact business.

To amend chapter 22, laws of 1859, concerning sale of land for unpaid taxes.

To amend chapter 127, laws of 1861, amending 94, of R. S.

To authorize courts to set aside judgments in certain cases.

To amend section 2, of chapter 153, of Revised Statutes concerning lien of mechanics.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Menomonie river in Oneota county.

DIED.  
In the town of Oconto, Rock County, Wis., April 5th, 1863, of inflammation of the lungs, MARY THORNTON, aged 30 years, 11 months and 25 days.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of

## DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

## PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKay & Bro.

WE have taken advantage of the recent unparalleled fall in the price of gold, Mr. McKay having realized almost exclusively in New York for the past three months, was on hand and

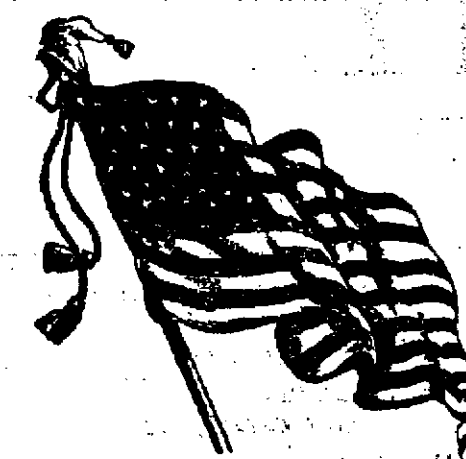
## BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the panic,

## Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at 10 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling one week previous. The public are aware that the cause of the great advance in the price of imported goods was the enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange and pay duties, and having declined from 74 to 83 per cent, or about 50 per cent on former rate, and we have been on the spot when it took place, want for





Forever float that standard sheet—  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican City Ticket.

For Mayor,  
**Robert B. Treat.**  
For Clerk,  
**George H. Williston.**  
For Treasurer,  
**S. Ford, Jr.**  
For Police Justice,  
**Sanford A. Hudson.**  
For Justice of the Peace,  
**H. A. Patterson.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**Charles R. Gibbs.**

Republican Ward Nominations.

First Ward.  
For Alderman,  
**WILLIAM B. STRONG.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**O. J. DEARBORN.**  
For Constable,  
**J. W. PLATO.**  
Second Ward.  
For Alderman,  
**S. C. BURNHAM.**  
For Constable,  
**A. W. PARKER.**  
Third Ward.  
For Alderman,  
**J. C. FREDENBALL.**  
For School Commissioner,  
**S. W. SMITH.**  
For Constable,  
**A. B. DOUGLASS.**  
Fourth Ward.  
For Alderman,  
**JOHN G. ORCUTT.**  
For Constable,  
**WM. A. EAGER.**

Humored Capture of Charleston.

It is reported, through rebel sources, that Charleston has been attacked and captured. Considerable faith is placed in the rumor at Washington and Fortress Monroe. If it is true, woe to us—well, let us not anticipate.

The Hopes for Poland Mended.

The Polish revolution has ended. So say the dispatches this afternoon. We presume the army has been defeated and dispersed.

These Who Vote are Liable to Conscript.

One of the excellent decisions of the supreme court of this state, recently announced, is that all who vote, whether native or adopted citizens, are liable to conscription. A foreigner who has taken out his first papers, and votes on them, comes under the rule established by this decision, which is the same as that made by the State Department at Washington a year ago.

The Enemy are Active.

There never was a more active and unscrupulous effort made to carry this city than the copperhead democracy are now making. Nothing in the way of labor, fraud or deception will be omitted. Any kind of a story, or any kind of a promise that will effect a vote will be told or made. Any kind of a lie or misrepresentation that will produce dissatisfaction with a republican candidate will be industriously circulated. Money will be freely spent for the basest uses. An extra from the Monitor office will be issued filled with falsehoods and slanderous imputations.

Of course, where such efforts are made, is a strong motive and a cherished object. The object is two-fold: The democracy desire generally to obtain the control of the city to use its organization for the benefit of the party, and especially to elect the particular ticket now in nomination. This ticket is made up of the leading copperheads in the party, it is thoroughly imbued with the anti-war feeling of that portion of the party, and they want to send abroad the news of their success in the republican city of Janesville as an evidence of a change in public sentiment in favor of peace measures to settle the war.

The question with every friend of the government and every earnest supporter of the war is shall those objects be accomplished and these wishes gratified? The only way to thwart them is to WORK and VOTE for the republican ticket. We might expend a column of room in appeals to loyal men, and in illustration of the evil effects of a copperhead triumph; but the whole matter would result in the facts and conclusions we have briefly stated.

LET EVERY LOYAL MAN DO HIS FULL DUTY.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—A bill has been introduced in the N. Y. state senate which provides that the sum of court, upon the joint application of the husband and wife, may, by a sentence of nullity, declare void their marriage contract, where they shall have, after marriage, resided two years in that state, and shall be without joint issue, and shall have made a definite and conclusive agreement, in writing, for perpetual separation, &c., and after such decree by the court, either party may be at liberty again to marry. The bill also provides for dissolving the marriage contract for "incompatibility of temperament," &c.

Messrs. Editors: I know that your readers must be well posted in relation to the "foraging expedition" which left Franklin, Tenn., on March 4th, and of which the 22d Wisconsin formed a part, but I presume that a short history of our further adventures might prove interesting, although I cannot do the subject full justice.

We fought as long as we could, and finally were forced to surrender. I have since seen a rebel account of the battle, in which credit is given to us for fighting desperately and repulsing them several times. Mention is made in the same letter of five or six brigades that were actively engaged against us. They greatly under estimate their loss, however. An intelligent rebel officer who was in the fight stated that their loss in killed and wounded was at least 700.

Immediately after the fight those who were able to walk were marched to Columbia, forded across the river, and quartered in vacant stores, after marching until one o'clock at night. Seven companies of the 4th Mississippi mounted infantry were detailed as our guard. They used us well; in fact, I have often seen them divide their own scanty rations of corn "dodger" and bacon with our hungry men, even when they did not know when or where they would draw more.

March 6th.—Marched five miles; drew for three days' rations some raw bacon and twelve small and very hard crackers per man—some companies not even getting as many. Bivouaced for the night, sleeping on the ground with our feet to the fire. Our guards have no tents and fare no better than we.

March 7th.—Halted at Lewisburgh and were quartered for the night in the "Institute," a large, poorly built, unfinished building, originally designed for a school building. Eight miles of the road to-day was a dirt road, and by all odds the worst I ever saw in my soldiering experience. Parched corn is already a delicacy with us.

March 8th.—Marched to-day 21 miles, arriving at Shelbyville in the evening. After a little delay we were duly paroled not to take up arms against the Confederate States, nor do garrison or camp duties, until properly exchanged. Our regiment has here but twelve officers and one hundred and thirty-eight men. Slept in a building once used as a hotel.

March 9th.—Being nearly half starved, the men commenced selling watches, pocket knives, &c., at extravagant prices, and buying eatables at prices equally as great. Very small pieces of the "turnover" species, sold at \$1 each; very small pieces of cake, \$1; a piece of corn "dodger" and bacon, \$1, &c. One man spent \$16 for a breakfast and then declared his hunger unappeased. Drew rations late in the afternoon, corn "dodger" and raw bacon. Marched out eight miles and slept out of doors.

March 10th.—About two o'clock in the morning it commenced raining, and with only a short stop, kept it up all day. Marched to Tullahoma, ten miles, over an awful road, fording on the way several small creeks, and frequently marching for miles in mud and water knee deep. Although the rain was still falling, we were furnished no place to sleep, but with a very small supply of wood were exposed to the storm all night. The ground on which we stood was covered with mud and water to the depth of some three or four inches; no chance to lie down or walk around. With no cooking utensils, save our tin cups and plates, we were furnished with raw meal and bacon, and expected to cook for ourselves. Thoroughly chilled from wading in cold water, and completely saturated with rain, which was still falling, we passed a most wretched night; may I never spend such another.

March 11th.—This morning agreeably to an order from Gen. Bragg, our overcoats were taken from us, before we were fairly dry. Our officers fared no better than we. We were crowded into two cars, and rode to Chattanooga. Slept in a large building.

March 12th.—All we eat now, save what we buy, is "mush," made in our tin cups. The Chattanooga "Rebel," in speaking of the "Yankee prisoners," paid us the compliment of saying: "The Wisconsin men, particularly, are very fierce in their devotion to the government." Drew rations of hard bread and bacon, took the cars and started again.

March 13th.—Reached Knoxville early in the morning, and left the cars. During the afternoon a train was made up, and the other regiments sent on. We were forced to bivouac for the night again, and as we are without overcoats, blankets or rubbers, it is not the most pleasant thing in the world.

March 14th.—As there is now only one regiment, we rode in passenger cars to-day. On reaching Bristol, we left the cars and slept out of doors again, for variety's sake, perhaps.

March 15th.—In the evening it commenced to rain, and after much exertion on the part of our officers we were allowed the privilege of crowding into a train of box cars which stood empty on the track. Started during night, after drawing rations.

March 16th.—Are now in the "Old Dominion." Thus far the country, in comparison with Wisconsin, will stand a very poor show.

March 17th.—Reached Lynchburg late in the afternoon. Marched about a mile out of the city, entered a fair ground where we were turned loose into cattle stalls, like so many mules.

March 18th.—Draw rations; three crackers a day and a small portion of fat bacon. Sixty more prisoners from our brigade came up to-day, of whom only three belonged to our regiment.

March 19th.—Crowded into cattle cars and started for Richmond. A driving snow storm commenced and during the night the train came to a stop on account of the snow on the track.

March 20th.—Laid all day out of sight of a station, unable to proceed on account of the storm. Finally another engine was brought up and we went "on to Richmond." Stood in the pelting storm about an hour and were finally incarcerated in the "Libby Prison" and right glad were we to get under shelter.

Here our prison life commenced. In company with a portion of the 33d Indiana we occupied a room on the second floor about 40 by 80, possibly longer. We were under command of a "sergeant of the floor" appointed by our jailors. Our daily life while in prison was very monotonous. First in the morning came fumigation, an old darkey bringing in a kettle filled with coals and shreds of leather. "Here's your good smoke; good for de small-pox!" Next came "roll call," when we were formed in four ranks and counted. About ten came breakfast, one-fourth of a loaf of bread and a pint of soup constituting a ration. Supper came about four and was the same. Sometimes meat was furnished in lieu of soup, a small piece to each man. The bread was good, the soups passable, and meat generally tainted. The rations were totally inadequate to the wants of an ordinarily hearty eater, and the men were constantly hungry, desiring and needing fully as much more. At last, after being confined eleven days, which seemed as so many weeks, we were ordered out early in the morning of the first of April, and, half suspicious of an "April fool" sell, were marched to the depot. We entered an left Richmond in the night. It was undoubtedly policy to have us do so, as we could see none of the fortifications erected to defend the city. At all events it saved us the customary inspection from the crowds who would commonly gather at every large place to quiz, question and argue with the "Yankees." On reaching City Point we embarked on board the U. S. flag of truce boat "Metamora" and were once more free men and under the protection of the glorious "stars and stripes" instead of the various nondescript rags which had been fluttering above our heads for a month past. Our officers are still in the "Libby" but entertain sanguine hopes of a speedy exchange.

We expect to be sent west in a day or two and hope to reach our respective states; at present we are very busily engaged in drawing new clothes, our old ones never having been changed or washed during the time we were prisoners. The rations we now draw are sufficient to satisfy our hunger and we are content.

Our brigade has been unfortunate, but I sincerely believe that every man wishes for a speedy exchange, and once more to try conclusions with the rebels with our guns in our hands, hoping for "better luck next time." CLARENCE W. BAKER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, April 4.  
Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.—Our news from below this morning fully confirms my report of yesterday, that all the several expeditions were turning to Young's Point. That down the Yazoo Pass had not reached the Mississippi yet, but it doubtless will as soon as practicable.  
The steamer Lebanon arrived from Greenwood this morning. Her guards are nearly all torn away, and her upper works generally are much damaged. There is a large hole in her smoke-stack, made by the limb of a tree.  
Tugs pass in and out of Lake Providence, but the current is yet too strong for transports.  
Buffalo gnats are said to be killing army horses by hundreds.  
The Memphis Bulletin says that our guns opposite Vicksburg had silenced the rebel battery that threw shells into the canal, but the statements of that paper must be received with caution.  
It also speaks of a new route to Haines' Bluff. I prefer to wait and see before making any more promises.  
There is another scare at Columbus and Hickman. Rebels are said to be between the latter place and Union City. We think this kind of business ought to be "played out."

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Noble Sentiments of the Wisconsin Regiments in the Army of the Potomac.

CAMP EVIEN, WISCONSIN VOL., Near Beltsville, Virginia, March 29.  
Messrs. Editors:—Variation on the Rappahannock, is, for the most part, atmospheric. Each spring-like day is succeeded by one of snow and rain. Preparations for a movement are still active—extra baggage being disposed of, pack mules provided, &c. Another expedition down the river has furnished more contrabands, and a large supply of grain.

In answer to inquiries concerning the general condition and sentiment of the army, and for the satisfaction of the friends of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, I forward you a copy of the unanimous action of the officers and men of this entire brigade.

If it be your pleasure to publish, please add such notice as may suggest.  
Most Respectfully,  
E. F. SPAULDING,  
Asst. Surgeon 7th Wis. Vol.

WHEREAS, Certain evil-minded persons in the army and at home have circulated base and slanderous reports concerning the army of the Potomac, it is with pain and regret we have noticed the unfounded but too universal belief of the demoralization of this army—a report put in circulation by a set of northern traitors to justify their own wicked designs, laying to our charge the imputation that we are in favor of peace on any terms.

For the purpose of refuting so base a slander, alike insulting to our character as soldiers and citizens, we, members of the 4th brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, do therefore resolve:

1. That we denounce all such reports and allegations, and declare most emphatically that there are no men to be found in our ranks who would not blush at a dishonorable and inglorious peace, or would not rather sacrifice their all for the maintenance of our constitution, the integrity of our country, and the crushing out of this rebellion.

2. That wearying and toilsome as the profession of a soldier may be, and as much as we may long for the society of our families and the endearments of home, we feel it our duty to carry on this war to the bitter end; and whatever the consequences to ourselves may be, the army of the Potomac will be true to its flag, and does not desire peace until the last rebel has vanquished from our soil.

3. We warn our friends at home to beware of the traitors in their own midst—"wolves in sheep's clothing"—and never to forget that the first duty of a good citizen and a true patriot, is the maintenance of his rightful government, and subordination of all little, personal, political, or social interests to the great common cause. The blood of thousands of our friends and comrades already sacrificed upon the altar of our country, cries aloud to you to follow cheerfully their glorious example, and to fill the thinned ranks of an army which will never submit to an inglorious peace.

4. It is our sincere belief that the safety of the country lies in rallying around the government in a hearty co-operation of all the branches of civil life in a vigorous prosecution of this war; the stern resolution to fight until the last rebel in arms is subdued, and the "Stars and Stripes" are again floating over every inch of the territory belonging to the United States. We invite our friends at home and abroad to join with us in the motto: "The flag of our country: death to traitors, south or north, east or west!"

5. We fully endorse the spirit of the last congressional militia law, and are in favor of enforcing it throughout all the states and parts of states now under the control of our government. The grumblers and fault-finders at home, the heroes of the quill, and the thundering public orators, after having seen the fruitlessness of their attempt to crush this rebellion with their long-fancied quills, may yet have the opportunity to show their metal, to correct errors, and to prove their so oft-repeated and pledged devotion to the country, by shouldering the musket and joining their brothers in arms. Let it be truly understood that in this present struggle no neutrality can exist, and that they must either "fight, pay or emigrate."

6. That we recognize in the present administration the government de facto, and cheerfully endorse it, or any subsequent one, in all acts or measures having for their object a vigorous prosecution of the war and the effectual crushing out of this rebellion.

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There is another scare at Columbus and Hickman. Rebels are said to be between the latter place and Union City. We think this kind of business ought to be "played out."

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 3.  
Last night the steamer Belmont and Lizzie Martin were fired into below in the Cumberland. Both escaped. Several more boats are below. The gunboat St. Clair, which engaged the enemy, was crippled, but was repaired to-day at Donelson. The Glasgow arrived this evening. She was fired into at Harpeth Shoals. The pilot and several of the crew were slightly wounded.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.  
The Democratic correspondent says: "The rebels under Van Dora are attempting to flank Rosecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that Van Dora has a heavy supply of artillery, and that the movement is aimed against Kentucky."

MURFESSBORO, Tenn., April 3.  
It is rumored that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee above Florence, to connect the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.  
Rosecrans has approved the sentence of the deserters in Wood and Palmer's divisions.

Col. Lowe, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the enemy are apparently in force.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, April 6.  
The Herald's Washington dispatch says that a report has reached here by way of Fredericksburg, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by our fleet and attacked by our land forces, on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the federal under Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont. This report is fully credited by prominent officers of the government who are in possession of the facts in relation to the contemplated attack on Charleston, which it is not yet prudent to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess information are confident that our sailors and soldiers will celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city of Charleston. Restrictions upon the publication of military papers are so stringent that it is not considered to find much in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be no longer concealed; but the reports which have arrived here are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4th.  
The Richmond Dispatch says that the enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island, South Carolina. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishing is already going on between ours and the enemy's pickets.

New York, April 6th.  
Information has been received contradicting positively the reported preparations of the rebels to evacuate Richmond. These reports, based upon movements of troops and materials sent from Richmond to strengthen the defenses at other points of the Confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defenses at Chattanooga, as the place for a last grand rally in case of being compelled to retire from the borders.

WASHINGTON, April 5.  
Times special.—The city is nervous to-night over news derived from rebel sources that Charleston has fallen; that our attack commenced Friday, and was overwhelming in success.

A fugitive came to Palmyra this morning. Newspapers struggled under it make no mention of the fall of Charleston, or of its salvation.  
Gen. Lee, with considerable force, is in the Shenandoah Valley. Prisoners captured by our troops have been found with papers bearing his signature. Fitzhugh Lee is in the neighborhood of Culpepper with his cavalry.  
The President's proclamation has caused the return of 1500 deserters daily to their regiments. Thus far no impediments have

been thrown in the way of enforcing the proclamation, notwithstanding the time laid down in the proclamation for the time for the return has expired, the government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

The committee on the conduct of the war urged the President yesterday to issue letters of marque. The subject was the occasion of the protracted cabinet meeting afterwards, in which department heads were as positively opposed to the measure as others were in favor of it. The conclusion was deferred.

A notorious secessionist, named General Williamson, formerly attorney-general of Maryland, was arrested yesterday by order of Judge Advocate General, while enroute from Canada to Richmond. On searching his baggage, letters were found showing conclusively that he was in correspondence with the rebels, and involving prominent parties in New York and Baltimore. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.  
Lake Pepin is open. The Mississippi river is navigable to St. Paul. The steamer Keokuk through.

New York, April 6.  
Steamer City of Cork, Liverpool 21st and Queenstown 23d, has arrived here. The Times City article says: The demand for money is very active owing to the rebel loan which closed 434.5. Subscriptions at all cities amounted to about 15,000,000 pounds.

The Times considers the Polish struggle virtually ended; and thinks the allied powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have what was guaranteed by the treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, says it is rumored that besides the amnesty, the Czar telegraphed Napoleon he would give Poland a liberal constitution. Langeowitz has been conveyed to the fortress at Craacow.

Liverpool dispatch to the 23d says that cotton is steady. Consols 92 1/4.

Fort Monroe, April 4.  
Fourteen exchanged federal officers, captured at Hartsville, Tenn., last December, arrived to-day.

The Charleston Courier gives the same account of the landing of our troops at Seabrook, &c., as telegraphed in special this morning, but nothing about the capture of the city. The Courier says the steamer Nashville, named as Castleman's, on the Yazoo. She had 1300 of cotton, and was one of the best steamers in the southern confederacy. Loss heavy.

HEADQUARTERS AT PALMYRA, April 5.  
The snow storm last night was, very severe. The roads are in a horrible condition. New York, April 6.

Stocks irregular. Gold closes better than at opening; 51 1/2. Flour, 64 1/2 low or 63 1/2 for extra; 72 1/2 for 44 for B. H. Ohio. Wheat dull, nominal.—Corn lower; 90 1/2 for sound; 84 1/2 for unsound. Oats quiet. Pork and lard dull and heavy.

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Flour no transactions; prices nominal, 10 1/2 to 15 low. Wheat 7 1/2 to 8 low; sales, 20,000 bu. No. 1 spring winter receipts, \$1.15; 10,000 bu. do. at \$1.14; 3,000 bu. No. 1 April receipts, \$1.16; No. 2 delivered at \$1.10. Gold in consequence of the reported fall of Charleston is unsettled and lower, buying at \$140 @ \$145. New York noon dispatches at \$15.13.

River Street.

Last spring Mr. Winans ran on the issue of repairing River street, and was liberal in his promises to aid the property-holders on it. He has served a year in the council, and done nothing for the street. This spring he is promising the same thing, and trying to get republicans interested in the street to vote for him. How long does he mean to ride that horse? Does a year's failure to keep his old promises strengthen confidence in his new ones? Mr. Winans cares more for his own election as a political success and indorsement than for all the streets and citizens of the ward put together.

For the Daily Gazette.

The Loyal Men of Johnston.

The unconditional Union men of Johnston met in caucus on the 4th inst., and made choice of men for town officers that will, we think, stand fire if necessary. Please publish the following preamble and resolutions, as they express the sentiments of the Union men of our town: WHEREAS, The one work of the nation is to crush the rebellion, and whereas, it can be accomplished through the government only; therefore

Resolved, That democrats, republicans, abolitionists—men of all parties, and men of no parties—should stand by the government, and sympathize with it under its embarrassments, and bear its burdens, and be grateful for its fidelity; and whilst quick to commend its wise measures, should never criticize its mistakes but in the spirit of patriotism, instead of party, and to make the government stronger instead of weaker, and the enemy weaker instead of stronger.

Resolved, That the administration, for the time being, is the only representative of the Union, and it is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every citizen to give such representative the support necessary for its perpetuity; that the legitimate tendency of the withdrawal of such support is to anarchy and confusion, especially in time of war, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That it is just as necessary to stay up the hands of the government that it may prevail, as it was those of Moses when fighting against Amalek; as when they are stayed up the cause of right, of justice, of good government will prevail, and when not, the enemy will.

Resolved, That whereas there is no middle ground between right and wrong, so those that are not for the government are against it, and those that are not against the south are for it. There can be no neutrality attaching to any American citizen.

O. A. GIFFORD, Chn.  
A. A. KIRCH, Sec'y.  
Johnston, April 6th, 1862.

Twenty-fourth Reg.—Major Theodore B. West as lieutenant colonel, vice Hibbard, resigned.

The following bills which passed both Houses of the Legislature, have failed to receive the Executive approval:

To change the name of Nella Gordon to Nella Partin, and make her the heir-at-law of Alva and Rebecca Partin the heirs-at-law of 170 of private and local laws of 1864, amending chapter of Depere Co.  
To legalize a State road from Eau Claire to Menomonie, and discontinuing part of the State road from Prescott to Eau Claire.  
For the construction of a sewer in the 5th Ward of Milwaukee.  
To authorize the removal of the dead from certain lands in Spring Valley, Rock County.  
To authorize Eugene W. Sprague, a minor, to transact business.  
To amend chapter 22, laws of 1859, concerning sale of land for unpaid taxes.  
To amend chapter 127, laws of 1861, amending 94, of R. S.  
To authorize courts to set aside judgments in certain cases.  
To amend section 2, of chapter 153, of Revised Statutes concerning lien of mechanics and others.  
To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Menomonee river in Oconto county.

DIED.

In the town of Oconto, Rock county, Wis., April 4, 1863, of inflammation of the lungs, MARY ZION BURNES, aged 30 years, 11 months and 20 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

We have taken advantage of the recent unparalleled advance in the price of gold, McKee & Bro. having realized almost exclusively in New York for the past three months, was on hand and

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the panic, sacrificed many desirable goods at 20 to 30 per cent on the dollar of the prices ruling one week previous. The public are aware that the cause of the great advance in the price of imported goods was the enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange and pay duties; that having declined from 75 to 35 per cent, or about 50 per cent on former rate, and we having been on the spot when it took place, went in for

Files of Goods,

the purchase of one of which would enable you to purchase many of the other goods which we have on hand. We believe that sensation advertisements are played out, and that it is scarcely necessary to repeat the public that those who are compelled to buy goods in small lot, and live as it were from hand to mouth, cannot pretend to

COMPETE WITH US!

In proof of which we offer the following: 200 yds full yard New York & C. Sheetings, 30c per yd. 200 yds Portmouth unbleached factory, 20c " 200 yds Spring Valley, 20c " 200 yds New Spring Valley, 20c " 200 yds National, 20c " 200 yds A. T. Stewart's fine print, 20c " 200 yds Fine French Organdies at 25c per yd, which were bought under peculiar circumstances, the dealer having been obliged to sell at 40c per yd. None of the above will be sold to neighboring speculators; our legitimate trade alone.

Our purchases of nearly a year ago were so enormous that we still

HAVE MANY PACKAGES

of heavy and fine bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Merinos, Sprague and other Prints, Shirtings, Stripes, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades for summer wear, &c., &c., all of which we will now open and dispose of at prices which will make the small try stand aside, and will further add to the brilliant and triumphant success which has crowned our efforts for the last fourteen years.

HOOP SKIRTS

at old prices. Our stock of

Hosiery, Gloves & Embroideries

will be found the largest and most comprehensive in the city. We have a full and complete stock of hand made Tattling, all widths, Collette, La Figue, Sordure Imperatrice, Lizon Collars, plain and with ruffles, embroidered, colored and mourning trimming.

IN CLOAKING AND SACKINGS

We shall exhibit 100 pieces Middlesex and Washington all wool,











Joseph F Willard, plaintiff against Elizabeth A. Phelps and Charles O. Hamilton, defendants.

"In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit court of the county of Madison, in and for the State of Tennessee, rendered on the 30 day of December, A.D. 1887, in the case of Joseph F. Willard, plaintiff, against Elizabeth A. Phelps and Charles O. Hamilton, defendants, a referee duly appointed for said purpose by said court, will sell as public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of March next, at the city of Nashville, in said county, on

**THE 15th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate situated in the city of Nashville, in Rock county, Tennessee, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by the city of Nashville, as lot number four (4) in Willard's subdivision of lot number one (1) of the addition to Nashville, Tennessee, of 230 feet on the north, 100 feet on the east and one hundred and fifty feet on the south, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision, or so much

[illegible]

Gray, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin and known as lot number two (2) in block number four (4), in Rockport, is said city.

**B. T. FEMMER, Sheriff.**  
KNOWLEDGE AND JACKSON, Plffs Attys. JALONG

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
S D Conant, plff, vs Jeremiah Mortuary, defendant.

**BY** virtue of two several executions issued on said court, bearing date on the 22d day of April 1892, each in favor of said plaintiff and against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant, and some delivered and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder

**ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1893,**  
at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that day, at this Rock

[illegible]

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN, SE  
To Marshall Cunt, tingham :  
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment  
has been issued against you and your property  
you attached to satisfy the demand of Horace Cunt  
against you, amounting to the sum of \$100.00. You  
shall appear before W. A. Fickett, a justice  
of the peace in and for said county, at his office in said  
county, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1895, at  
o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered  
against you and your property shall be sold by the sheriff  
of said county on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1895.  
J. W. HORACE CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
Henry K. Whiton, plaintiff, vs. Stephen C. Spaulding, de  
fendant.  
IN presence and by advice of inferior court.

closure and sale rendered in the above recited order on the 20th day of January, 1968, in said court. Wm A Lawrence, a referee specially appointed by the court for such purpose, has caused to be made and is the highest bidder, at this front door to the Rock County Jail, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

**THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, NINETEEN SIXTY EIGHT.**

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate situated in the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and more particularly a certain tract of land conveyed by one Samuel D Smith and wife to said Stephen C Espen, by deed which was recorded in the office of the register of deeds on Rock County, Wisconsin, and the same is more particularly described in which land intended hereby to be described is hereinafter as follows: on the east side by the east boundary line of the said parcel of land conveyed to said Stephen C Espen by a line parallel to and running along the west side by a line parallel to and running along the south side boundary, on the south side by the south

[illegible][illegible]

mid mortgage by James Chamberlain, and along the  
the center of said road to the center of the eastern  
road on the center of said road to the center of said  
along the center of said road to land there owned by  
W Lawrence, thence south twenty chains to land owned  
by E. M. Kelly, thence north thirty chains, thence west  
to the center of Turtle Creek, thence north thirty  
center of Turtle Creek to the place of beginning, con-  
taining three hundred and eleven acres (211) and  
conveyed to the school district for school purposes,  
and also the west half of the southwest quarter of sec-  
tion eight, township twenty one north, range fourteen  
east, and also forty acre north two fourths of sec-  
tion nine, township twenty one north, range four-  
teen east, and also forty acre north two fourths  
half said section twenty eight (28) in said town-  
ship twenty one north, range fourteen east, and also  
number two north, of said range fourteen east, and  
also the northeast corner of the east half of sec-  
(45) west of the northwest corner of the east half of  
southeast quarter of said section, thence north two

[illegible]

Fairbanks and Franklin Fairbanks, plaintiffs, which are the owners of the premises, vs. the defendants, who are the owners of the premises, for County, at the City of Fairbanks, Alaska, on the 10th day of January, 1935, of which said day is hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, as the undersigned, a copy of a certain order of the court, said city, within ninety days after the service hereon, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the court for judgment against the defendants. Dated at Jennaville, January 15th, 1935.

[EXHIBIT STAMP] CONGIE & HAWES  
[1935-07] Plaintiffs Attorneys.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Richard H. Plummer, ex parte, Edward L. Demock, ex parte, vs. others.  
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the court, the undersigned, clerk of the court, do hereby certify the closure and sale rendered in the above, entitled as above.

[illegible]

**SILVER COUNTRY, ROCK COUNTY.**  
George M. Murray agent Eugene T. Kendall, \_\_\_\_\_  
In perpetuity and by virtue of a judgment of the court in  
closure and sale rendered in said court, in the above  
entitled action, on the 6th day of December, 1904, and  
for a full and complete description of the premises, see  
said sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at  
the front door of the post office, in the city of Janesville,  
Rock county, Wis., on

**THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1905.**  
at 10 o'clock A. M., to wit: the following described  
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels  
of land situated and being in the city of Beloit, county  
of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described  
as follows, to-wit: the south half of the south west  
quarter of the 10th township and 10th range and  
half of the 9th (4) in block twenty six (26), in the  
city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to Map No.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Rock County.  
Plaintiff's Attorney. de37d8m

**Instructions for Field Artillery!**  
For sale. [unreadable] G. J. DEARBORN